

following are a few
of the best known.

NEFF'S

HAVING
SOAP!

Clothes, you know, is one of the best known. Physicians always recommend it in contagious diseases, fevers, &c., means the germ of the disease is

and Tear of the Wash-board is
you know the clothes always get
by the rubbing on the wash-board
it stays now, as you will not
see. No longer will you have to
wash arms, nor pains in your back,
washing away on the washboard all day
will get your washing done.

CLOTHES THE CLOTHES, leav-
ing beautifully white and clean, at the
destroy all unpleasant odors and leaves
it new.

C WASHING

can Be Done in

half the Time

it Would take to Do it

Ordinary Soap!

directions exactly as they are print-
ed will finish at the rapidity and
which you will ready to enjoy
ing, whether at home or out visiting,
not be tired or worn out.

DEMENTS—We take special care to
the finest and purest materials. We
will grease or anything that will in-
sure the finest fabric. And as it con-
tains per cent of the finest glycerine, it
will not only make the hands
soft after washing; but on the contrary,
make soft and smooth; for glycerine is
the best known article for healing and
soothing the skin.

NEFF & CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

brewer's Lung Restorer.

o its Wonderful Cures.

itter's cough has been very much
lessened, while her strength
has increased considerably since she com-
mence taking Brewer's Lung Restorer.

Recently I had a severe cold, never
encountered very much indeed by
in her condition while using the Lung

We used it with the permission and
advice of Dr. D. C. H. and was
greatly impressed with it, I think. I am
sure you success in your efforts to heal the

ills of humanity.

W. B. DIXON,
Richmond, Va.

experience I must pronounce Brewer's

Lung Restorer the best lung remedy
I have ever used. It has relieved me
of my cough, and I am now able to work
again without any trouble.

It is a great relief to me to be able
to work again, and I am now able to work
again without any trouble.

Very truly yours,

G. E. HUGELY,
Barnevile, Ga.

very good that I never miss an opportunity
of giving it to those who require a lung
remedy, and I find that it gives almost immediate
relief to all forms of lung diseases.

W. B. DIXON,
Macon, Ga.

Brewer's Lung Restorer is a purely vegeta-
tive, non-stimulating, non-narcotic, non-
irritating, non-poisonous substance. Send for
a sample of its wonderful cures.

MAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Macon, Ga.

and I am sure no one

R. PRICE,
years of Court Place, now at
Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

Third and Fourth
days educated and highly qualified physician and
dentist, and a specialist in private practice
in all forms of PRIVATE
MEDICAL and SEXUAL DIS-
EASES.

Informatica and Impotency,
seats of salut in all sexual excesses in men
and women, and providing complete
and permanent cure. Patients (right em-
ployed, Diseases of Sight, Deafness, Memory, Phys-
ical and Mental Health, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering
them incapable of sexual intercourse, and
other private diseases quickly cured.

SYPHILIS, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea,
Dysentery, Ulcers, Venereal Disease, and other
private diseases quickly cured.

GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES
cured, usually or by letter free and incru-
dible, and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR.

Send to my address, securely sealed, for three
days, and I will answer all questions.

Mr. O'Donovan Rossa made the following
statement to Coroner Kennedy:

On Saturday, January 31st, about 4 p. m., I re-
ceived a letter at my office, No. 12 Chambers
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livered by a messenger boy. The note stated that
a lady wished to see me; that she was interested
in the Irish cause, and desired to assist it. She
did not care to go to my room and remain waiting
there until I came. She only asked
for ten minutes time. The boy told me the lady
was at the telegraph office in the Stewart build-

ing, corner Broadway and Chambers street. I
followed him, and I met her. I told her it would
be well to go to some hotel, as the telegraph office
was no place to talk. We came out and went
to the Henry Hotel. We went into the ladies' par-
lor, and she said she would be able to give consider-
able money if anything good was
done. She then said she would call Monday, February 2nd at 10 o'clock. To-day she
sent another message to my office, and I went to
the same telegraph office, and there I met the
lady. She showed me a paper which I was to sign.
She then suggested that we go to some place. We
walked down Chambers street toward Broadway,
and we got a short distance toward Broadway,
when the woman stopped back and fired two or
three shots at me. One of the balls entered my
back. JEROME O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

CAPTAIN PHELAN'S GRIM SMILE.

He was then moved to another ward.

Captain Phelan, who is still guarded by a police-
man, when informed of the particulars of
the shooting, smiled grimly, but refused to say
anything on the subject. The office of the
hospital was visited by a large number of
Rossas' friends to-night. All of them were
deliberate looking men, and their talk bodies
no good to Rossas' enemies.

MRS. DUDLEY'S BRITISH SPY.

A reporter who interviewed him to-night
Rossas expressed the opinion that he was the
victim of a conspiracy by the British govern-
ment; that the woman was only a paid assas-
sin.

Patrick Joyce, Rossas' right-hand man,
expressed a similar opinion, accompanied with many threats.

Mrs. Dudley discarded her glasses to-night,
and some of Rossas' friends assert that they
were merely worn as a disguise. She refuses
to talk nothing of her.

ROSSAS LIFE IN NEW YORK.

Jerome O'Donovan has been a conspicuous
figure in Irish national affairs for years.

He added the word "Rossas," which in the
Celtic tongue means "Red," to his name after
reaching this country, and it is presumed he
did this to strike terror to perfidious Albion.

After being discharged from an English prison
he came to this country with Thomas Francis Bourke,
Dr. Denis Dowling Mulcahey and John Devey, about 1869. He was engaged in a number
of enterprises in New York, having been
agent for the trans-Atlantic line of steamers,
and a hotel keeper. He ran for state senator in the
fourth senatorial district against Wm. M. Tweed, and was
defeated. He opened a hotel on the corner of Chatham Square and Mott street, which, for a while, did a good business, being
a great resort for Irish nationalists. Custom
fell off after a time, and Rossas was compelled
to shut up the place. He subsequently founded
the United Irishmen, a radical dynamite organ, and of which sheet he was reputed editor
at the time he was shot. He is 53 years old, but remarkably well preserved. He has a wife and five children, and lives with his
family in his own house at 28 Dary street, Brooklyn.

ROSSAS SLEEPING QUIETLY.

The physicians' bulletin, issued at 1 o'clock
a. m., stated that O'Donovan Rossas was sleep-
ing quietly, and suffering no pain. His condition
was generally favorable. Mrs. Rossas left
the hospital for her home at 11:30 p. m.

THE QUEEN WOMAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Dudley, who
shot Rossas, was a week yesterday, and she paid her
head up to Tuesday last. On Tuesday the same
to me hurriedly, said she had a case and was going
to the sergeant's desk, McCauley handled the
revolver, a small calibre five-shooter, to the
sergeant, and said he found the woman brandishing
the weapon in the street. A citizen
who entered the police station with the sergeant,
said he had just shot a man on Chambers street.

"Do you know the man?" asked Sergeant
Cass, turning to the woman.

"Yes, I shot O'Donovan Rossas," said the
prisoner, with a slight English accent.

She looked very pretty, as she stood at the
bar, and betrayed no excitement whatever.

She gave her name as Yeslet Dudley.

Further questioning by the sergeant at the
police station elicited the statement that the
woman's name was Yeslet Dudley, aged 25
years; that she was a nurse and married, and
that she lived at No. 60 Clinton place. She
was asked why she shot O'Donovan, how long
she had been in America, and other questions,
to which she made no answer. After her
"pedigree" had been taken, she was escorted
to the rear room, and the crowd slowly dis-
persed. As there were no accommodations for
the prisoners in the city hall station, Mrs.
Dudley was removed to Oak street station, at
7:30 p. m., and there placed in a cell. Her
entire demeanor was that of a rational person,
and a cool headed one at that.

ROSSAS TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.

Rossa, after being shot, was able to rise to
his feet, and with the assistance of a man on
each side, walked to the Chambers street
hotel, about a quarter of a mile. There it
was found that only one shot had struck him.
That was in the back, and the bullet is lodged in
the muscles about one inch above the
left shoulder blade. The wound will not cause
him much inconvenience. Rossas was placed
in a cot in the same ward in which Captain
Phelan lies, and within twenty-five feet of
Phelan, who was nearly cut to pieces in
Dr. Thomas' office by Short.

Shortly after the surgical examination the
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An English Woman Wounds
the Irish Dynamiter.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVII.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1885.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ROSSA SHOT.

An English Woman Wounds
the Irish Dynamiter.

THE WOMAN ARRESTED ED AND HELD.

While Rossa is Taken to the Hos-
pital for Treatment.

TRACING THE ASSASSIN'S MOVEMENTS.

How the News Was Received in England.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The assassination
of O'Donovan Rossas, the great dynamiter, by
a pretty English girl, has thrown the city into
such a whirl of excitement as was only
equalled by the reverberation of the pistol-
shot with which the life of Garfield went out.

The sensation created by the bloody assas-
sination of Captain Thomas Phelan, and the
pistol duel which took place between him and
his assailant on the street, gave the first evi-
dence that the Irish conspirators on this side
meant that life should be the forfeit of dis-
loyalty to their cause. The well-
planned explosions of the parliament
buildings and the tower of London was the
signal that the Irish meant to carry the dynamite
blade and ranged upward, and is held in
the muscle behind and above the shoulder-
blade. Rossas is a large, muscular and fleshy
man. The doctors say no danger is to be ap-
prehended from the wound. Rossas is comfort-
able to-night, and expresses confidence that
he will recover. His wife was soon at the hos-
pital, where she remains.

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BALLOT-BOX STOLEN.

A STRANGE INCIDENT OF THE DEDUCATUR COUNTY ELECTION.

Burglary in Basley—A Fire in Lawrenceville—Fallen at Jug Tavern—Lula Hurst in Cedarwood—Vandalism at Stone Mountain—Other State News by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—In the contest for the sheriff's office, of DeSoto county, between Colonel C. J. Munnings and G. F. Westmoreland, when the boxes supposed to contain the records of the election were opened they were empty. The seals were unbroken. It is a very mysterious affair. There is no clue.

Vandalism at Stone Mountain.

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Some persons entered the Stone Mountain granite works and defaced \$1,000 worth of work.

It Is Small Fox?

THOMSON, February 2.—[Special.]—Most of the physicians here say that the prevalent disease is small pox in a mild form, though some of them call it hump pox. Every effort has been made to isolate it.

Failure at Jug Tavern.

MONROE, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—A reading club was organized at Mr. George White's in Sparta, composed of the young people of the town. Mr. Ed Rozer was elected president, and Mr. George P. Middlebrook secretary.

To be Married To-Morrow.

DAWSON, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—The invitations are out announcing the contemplated nuptials of Mr. Albert Henderson, a young lawyer of this city and Miss Annie Mayo, of Albany, Ga., on Wednesday the 4th of February.

Teaching in Buford.

BUFORD, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Miss Laura Robinson, a resident graduate of the Atlanta girls' high school, has been appointed first assistant in our institute.

The Whiteside Academy.

LAGRANGE, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Miss Gertrude Taylor, daughter of our ex-major, Colonel John F. Steele, has been elected music teacher in the Whiteside academy, and left last week to occupy the position, which she will fill with much credit to herself and to the entire satisfaction of her patrons.

The Result of a Six-Horse Farm.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—The six horses of Mr. H. H. Hooks, a substantial planter of this country, netted him over \$1,500 last year. He ran one pair on the wags plan, and with this made a eighteen miles of cotton, averaging 45, and 300 bushels of corn.

Coming to Atlanta.

LAGRANGE, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Theodore Mayers prominent dry goods merchant of Lagrange, and one of the most affable and pleasant gentleman, is out in a circular to-day advertising that he will move his stock to Atlanta on the 15th inst., corner Broad and Mitchell streets.

The Bartow County Court.

CARTERSVILLE, February 2.—[Special.]—The grand jury of last week in their general presentments, recommended to the representatives of this county to introduce a bill at the next session of the legislature, abolishing the Bartow county court, and establish a city court in its stead.

Colonel W. C. Glenn, of the Dalton bar, is in the city in attendance on the superior court.

Home Changes in Dawson.

DAWSON, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Solicitor General J. H. Guerry has removed to his handsome new residence, which is just being completed.

Mr. James F. Lark, a most excellent gentleman from New York, has rented the Chavis residence, on Lee street, and with his interesting family, is now domiciled in that pleasant dwelling.

A New Church in Sandersville.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—The large metallic cross with which the tower of the Catholic church, now nearing completion, is to be adorned, has arrived and will be put up to-morrow. Mr. Allen, the skillful director of the work, says that he will turn the church over to the trustees in a few days. The building is of neat architecture, designed by a Baltimore architect.

A Hotel on Fire.

SPARTA, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—The Edwards house caught fire early before last, from the chimney, which burned out. Had it occurred two hours later, when the inmates were asleep, the house would have burned up.

Fire in Lawrenceville.

LAWRENCEVILLE, February 2.—[Special.]—Sunday morning about 3 o'clock, Mr. D. R. Elliott's nest little cottage burned down. The house was built of brick, and had a tiled roof. Mr. Ross, who lately sold it to Mr. Elliott, was a neighbor at the time. Johnnie Poe and Wofford Robertson, two young men, were the only persons in the house at the time and they knew nothing about it until other parties woke them. No insurance. Nothing else burned.

A Well Read Physician.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Begard Hollifield, a young man of twenty-one years, son of our townsmen, Dr. Horatio N. Hollifield, will be the most accomplished physician of his years in Georgia on his return from Europe next year. He took B. A. at Andover in 1878; M. D. at the University of Edinburgh in 1880.

He is leaving the latter place will go to Paris for six months, and at the end of which time he hopes to be able to affix "F. R. S." to his name.

Improvements in Athens.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—A commodious warehouse will soon be built on Broad street at the Georgia road in Athens. Its location to be excavated from the embankment on the east side of the track. J. H. Dorsey's wood and coal yard will be established on the embankment just beyond the Georgia depot.

It is reported that the visit of Major Green to Athens on last Saturday was to arrange for the location of the new iron foundry to be built next summer. Enough capital has been subscribed for its erection.

Miss Lula Hurst.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Saturday night an audience of 150 or 200 persons witnessed the appearance of this wonderful young lady at Elphin's hall.

Although men of strong muscles and iron will subjected her as yet undefined power to severe tests, yet were individually and collectively hurried around the stages by their hosts, who were provoking the audience as each compelling victim retired. Jas Cobb had called a public audience for an expression just after his attempt to hold a chair alight said "It's a cyclone." A new and exceedingly satisfactory test made by Miss Lula was by standing on one foot and holding with each hand a cane or umbrella in a horizontal position in front of her body, and allowing two gentlemen to grasp the cane or umbrella, and attempt to pull her off her balance.

BURGLARY IN BASLEY.

The Stolen Goods Found in a Negro's Home.

BASLEY, February 2.—[Special.]—The town was thrown into a state of excitement this morning in consequence of a burglary which was committed during the night. Five sacks of corn and one sack of flour had been stolen from one of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad cars that had been loaded upon the side of a knoll. A posse was formed and several men and women were searched, including the premises of one Samuel Nance, a negro, living about three hundred yards from the depot, at which place the corn and flour were discovered securely locked up. A warrant was issued and the party arrested and put in jail, where he awaits his trial.

High License Accepted.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Ten of the liquor dealers to day took out the high license, recently fixed by the city council, \$500. More are expected to. Some are doing so in expectation of the council's reconsidering their action and lowering the license.

Ginhouse Burned.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—The ginhouse of J. W. Mitchell, of Talbot county, was burned Saturday night, together with about twenty bales of cotton. The fire is supposed to have caught by a match in the cotton. The loss is \$1,500. The scales were unbroken. It is a very mysterious affair. There is no clue.

ITEMS OF GOSPISS.

The Augusta News narrates that an Athens Lucy Collier, who was a fellow with the delinquent troupe, exclaimed "Unhappy man! Why do you permit yourself to get the James James?" The shock restored the sufferer to his right mind.

Colonel Hancock, of the Sumter Republican, has concluded to hold on to his paper.

According to the Hippiswell Gazette, some of the young men around that town are anxious for the weather to grow cold again so that they might have a chance to wear their new overcoats bought at the auction.

Colored society circles are thus given a pleasant lift by the Griffin Sun:

On last Thursday morning the elite of our colored society were gathered at the Soloman street Baptist church at 4 Parsons Braden, in a sepulchral monotone, maledict George Mangum, a colored baron, and Henry Hill, youngest daughter of Sam Hill, married with the wife of whom they intended to contract. George Victoria and drove to Hill's pleasant little home at Sixth and Bank streets, where an elegant collation, prepared by the good mother, Emma, was spread and enjoyed. The bride was dressed in a rose colored silk, hand painted with veiling and a marriage wreath. Her father, Sam Hill, is a much respected colored citizen, and twenty years ago the Light Guard and Greys marched to war to the martial tap of his drum.

Marshal Hopkins, of Darion, being a polite man as well as a vigilant officer, thus warns certain parties to the colored community:

Engines Charlton, of the Atlanta express on his return from a long trip, Friday night. His train, consisting of six cars, a sleeper, passenger coach, smoker and express, met a freight car, at Atlanta, which had got stuck at some point on the embankment sloping away on either side to the cleared fields where there is scarcely a tree. The air was filled with smoke and steam. The air brakes were set in an instant, and jamming the pilot of the locomotive plowed into a heap of ties piled on the track, sending them flying between the rails. When the train was at last stopped the drivers, under the action of the quick reflexes, were able to stop it backwards, but it was found that the use of which was necessary to save the train from the engine and the embankment sloping away on either side to the cleared fields where there is scarcely a tree. 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THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day in the week, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at \$1 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principle southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

29,000.

That is the sworn circulation of THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION for the week ending February 2. Last week it was

27,400.

These figures will be supported by the most circumstantial proof to any one who will call. Inspection is invited.

The circulation of THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is increasing steadily at the rate of

1,000 TO 2,000 A WEEK, and now has the largest circulation of any paper or periodical in the southern states. Through no other medium can the farmers and villagers of the states of Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas and Florida be reached so thoroughly as through this edition of THE CONSTITUTION. It has a large and growing circulation in every Southern state, and is in great demand in the northwest.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a twelve-page paper, filled to the brim with news and gossip.

For advertisers who wish to reach the heart of the south and go to the homes of its farmers, there is no medium comparable to THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. Remember the figures for this week,

29,000.

ATLANTA, FEBRUARY 3, 1855.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states at 1 a. m.: warmer and fair weather, south to west winds.

The national cotton planters' association through Hon. F. C. Morehead, its president, has determined to come to the aid of the New Orleans exposition. A special telegram from Mr. Morehead will be read with interest.

The people in England who cheered and embraced each other when they heard of O'Donovan Rossa's assassination, have no room to find fault with the Irish who fled when they hear of disasters to England.

The house of representatives spent the night in filibustering against the bankruptcy bill. The advocates of the bill, embittered by the course of the opposition, threaten to remember it when other bills come up, in which they are interested.

The Mormons are growing very mournful over their so-called persecutions. The idea of receiving a want of a good supply of wine must be perplexing. President Taylor vaguely hints that the period of submission to persecution may be followed by an era of freedom.

VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT HENDRICKS will visit the New Orleans exposition this week. Birmingham will give him a reception as he passes through on Thursday. If he should pass through Atlanta on his way back, he would find that his combative speeches of last summer have not been forgotten.

The unanimity with which the name of Senator Garland has been agreed upon as a proper member of the cabinet, is a high compliment to a distinguished southerner. At first he was mentioned for the attorney general, but later indications are that he may be called to preside over the treasury department.

THE SHOOTING OF O'DONOVAN ROSSA. The news of O'Donovan Rossa's violent end will be read with small surprise. Long ago he put himself outside the law and staked his life on the work in which he was engaged. The late attempted assassination of Philbin in his office, his open advocacy of dynamite outrages, and his scarcely concealed agency in bringing them about, have suggested that the violence he invoked would at last fall upon his own head.

At last it has come—and at the hands of a woman of the people against whom his vengeance was directed. It was an Irish woman that dropped the bomb that shook the walls of parliament. It is an English woman who attempts to slay the man who stood as the most conspicuous abolitionist in that outrage. Both convicted criminals against which will be entered a protest of all good people. The Irish people, priests, leaders and press raise their voices against the infamy and cruelty of dynamite and murder in the name of Ireland. In like manner English people will protest against the assassination in their behalf, even of a man who had committed himself squarely and openly to the policy of assassination.

The Englishwoman's pistol has invested the wounded Ross with a heroism which otherwise he could never have won, and has given his name a power to conjure that it previously lacked. The few partisans of each will defy the one and put the curse on the other. The great body of the people will look with aversion and with apprehension on this lawless and abominable phase of affairs, and pray anxiously that the law may find some way to punish all who outrage its teachings and defy its power. That it can do this, and will do this, is very sure. And it will do it in a very prompt and straightforward manner, when it becomes necessary to do it all!

ATLANTA'S HEALTH.

The sixth annual report of the board of health of the city of Atlanta has been issued in pamphlet. The report is a very interesting document, and shows that the board, even with the limited means at its command, is doing a good work. It is doing a good work

not only in keeping the city passably clean, but in educating the people to understand and appreciate the importance and necessity of sanitation. If all classes of householders in the city understand the necessity of thorough sanitation, the labors of the board would be materially lightened and the city itself would be in a better condition than it now is. Good health is as important to a community as it is to an individual, but it is frequently difficult to impress either the community or the individual with this fact. Obtuseness is the most serious problem that the science of sanitation has to deal with. There is also an extraordinary amount of carelessness to overcome.

There are a great many people who still believe that disease is a providential affair rather than the result of a violation of the laws of health, and these are to be educated by precept and example. Once convinces a householder that sanitation means nothing economy so far as a saying of doctor's bills is concerned, but personal exemption from the most fatal diseases, and his education in that direction may be said to be complete. There is no mystery about sanitation. The humblest person may become a sanitarian by keeping his premises clean, and insisting that his neighbors do the same. Naturally, Atlanta is the healthiest city in the union and its topographical situation is such that its citizens, by the exercise of a little care and prudence, could easily keep it so; but there is no climate under the sun where the laws of health can be violated with impunity. No community that lacks good health or that is subjected to the visitation of epidemics can hope to make such progress as would characterize it under more favorable conditions. It thus happens that the question of sanitation is the most important with which communities and individuals can concern themselves. It is a very practical question, too—and as Atlanta is a very practical city in most respects, it is to be regretted that its board of health should have its usefulness limited by the exercise of an economy that cannot but prove costly in the long run.

Still, hampered as it is, the board has accomplished much good, using a wise discrimination in the performance of its duties and in the application of its funds. There is, also, we are glad to observe, a disposition on the part of the city authorities to increase the usefulness of the board by increasing the appropriation devoted to its maintenance. Four thousand three hundred and forty-one premises are now included in the limits served by the sanitary carts of the board, but the report says that "many neighborhoods now necessarily excluded urgently need this service, and many citizens are anxiously and impatiently awaiting the time when its benefits and its conveniences will be enjoyed alike by all."

The tabular statements compiled by the board are of unusual interest. They show, among other things, that the rumors in regard to the extensive prevalence of typhoid fever in the city last fall were without basis. There were only fifty-one deaths from typhoid fever last year, against seventy-three the year previous and fifty-one the year before that, showing a decrease of approximately from that disease in the face of a large increase of population.

GENERAL GORDON AND HIS RAILROAD. A short time ago a correspondent of the Macon Telegraph printed an article concerning General Gordon's railroad enterprise in Florida, which General Gordon's friends read with surprise. The statements were circumstantial and precise, and declared that General Gordon was selling what he had made and could not deliver—that he had made an infamous proposition to the legislature—and that he had done little or nothing with his friends, and that there was no land to satisfy his grants with, when he had done the work. In spite of the positive assertions of the correspondents, all men who knew General Gordon knew that there must be some full and adequate explanation or refutation. They waited cautiously, therefore, for his reply.

It has come and it is conclusive. Relieving the correspondent of any complicity with his informant, he says he will prove "every material allegation false in fact and intent and grossly libelous in character." The charges may be summarized with General Gordon's reply:

1. That "people are coming into the state with their Gordon land warrants from every direction," and, of course, found no land.

General Gordon replies that not one person has ever appeared with a Gordon land warrant for the simple reason that not a single land warrant has ever been printed or signed or issued—not a bond has ever been printed or signed—and not a dollar of the money subscribed for them has been touched by the company, but every dollar is held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, or New York, as trustee. He says, "It is not remarkable that one so lost to every sentiment of honor as to utter so wilful and shameful a falsehood."

2. That there are only 4,000,000 of un-surveyed lands in Florida. General Gordon replies with a statement from N. C. McFarland, commissioner of the general land office at Washington, that the estimated area of un-surveyed lands in Florida in June, 1853, was 7,545,362 acres.

3. That three roads (not General Gordon's) have been granted respectively 4,000,000, 3,000,000 and 1,500,000 acres—the object being to show that there is not enough land to make the Gordon land grants good. General Gordon replies that the first road has only one year left of the seven allotted it to earn its 4,000,000 acres, and has in six years only earned 1,250,000, having built only 125 miles. The second road has done about as much, and the third road has only one year left of five allowed it and has not even built one mile.

4. That twelve other roads, with the three mentioned above, take up the state lands, leaving none for General Gordon. He replies that of these twelve roads, four have existence only in name, three have merged into other companies, and three get their lands, by express resolution, get their lands only after all previous grants (including General Gordon's) have been satisfied.

5. That there can be no lands to satisfy General Gordon's grants, and that he is selling what he knows he cannot deliver. General Gordon replies with a detailed statement, making every concession to other roads, and showing that there is certainly enough for his road and that after his road is completed and all other claims satisfied, the state will probably have several million acres left.

6. That General Gordon urged the legis-

lature to lend its endorsement with the understanding that she was not to be responsible for any contract to which it was attached.

General Gordon replies, "This is wickedly foolish and false." He says that four rival lines were opposing him before the legislature. It was proposed to amend his grant by adding a proviso if the state had the lands to give. He opposed this because it implied a doubt that did not exist, and was calculated and intended to embarrass him by throwing doubt on his grant. This amendment was almost unanimously voted down in both houses. After this amendment had been killed, and all doubt thus removed, his charter and grants were passed by 47 to 15 in the house and 22 to 4 in the senate.

"*ELOPMENT in the Air.*" is the title of an article in one of our esteemed northern exchanges. The old man, even with nothing on but his night clothes, would find it difficult to overtake a couple cloping in the air.

It is to be feared that the New York Herald will become a Blains organ because Mr. Cleveland did not go to Washington and lobby and log-roll for the Nicaraguan treaty.

The chemist of the New York sanitary bureau has been investigating the quinine sold by retail druggists. He found that some of the unlabelled fifty per cent of worthless ingredients. The matter was laid before the board of health, and the manufacturer was debarred.

Unfortunately the law provides no adequate punishment for such a crime. In the case of a patient dangerously ill adulterated quinine would not have the desired effect and might indirectly cause death. Dealers in adulterated drugs are in danger. They may escape the law, but the indignant relatives of the murdered patients will go gunning for them one of these days and break up their profitable business.

The New York Tribune is gradually climbing a little higher than its tall tower. It speaks of the electric vitality that may be seen in a wounded and enraged serpent."

The passage of the French legislation claims still more to suppose that the nation's treasury will be compelled to contribute to the extent of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. It will be long before any of these claims are paid.

The court of claims must organize and adopt rules governing the adjudication. Then the claims, as they stand recorded in the department of state, will be duly examined. The descendants of the claimants will have to prove hership. The parties entitled to money under these are scattered all over the United States, and it will take a long time for them to get their evidence in the proper shape. There are doubtless hundreds of these heirs who have just claims, and yet know nothing about the matter.

A Boston paper announces that spring is again upon us. At this rate, Boston will have summer in April.

Mr. CLEVELAND appears to have the newspaper man's facility for interviewing democratic statesmen.

A TEXAS PAPERS signs for the return of the old day when the liquor traffic was unrestricted. Our contemporary claims that cheap liquor would break up the saloons, prevent adultery and diminish drunkenness. We have heard old men speaking of the evils of liquor, without any mention of the good qualities of beer. The author of the article claims that beer is the best drink for the human system.

Mr. EDWARD J. HURLEY, as Leopold Sylva Borage, showed himself an actor of unusual brilliancy and power. He makes an ideal villain, and will always be welcome in any company.

THE DEFEAT OF THE TREATIES.

The defeat of the Nicaraguan treaty is the defeat of all the commercial treaties that President Arthur negotiated and that the incoming president would have been compelled to shoulder if rejection by the senate had not relieved him of them. The Nicaraguan treaty would have been especially troublesome to the new administration. It was in the first place in direct conflict with the spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, no matter how much it evaded the letter of that treaty. It violated the rights of neutrals, prevented arbitration and diminished the right of intervention.

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Senate will not accept the treaty.

THE AMERICAN COUNTESS.

RHEN IN "THE AMERICAN COUNTESS."

A crowded house greeted Mlle Rhen last night at DeGivre's as Hortense in Mr. Howard Carroll's new play, "The American Countess." There is little in the play to recommend it, and the Atlanta people can now have a chance to ponder over the severe strictures it has suffered at the hands of the critics.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA says that Louis Napoleon, when he first met him in London, was so poor and of such a shady reputation, that no usher would discount his notes, even at sixty per cent. The First Napoleon also knew what poverty was. In his youth he was so desperately poor that he would not accept an appointment in India for want of a pair of boots. As he could not go in slippers, he remained in Paris and became general of the army of Italy, first consul, emperor, and at length master of the world.

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THE TOWER BOMB

WHICH SHOCK ENGLAND TO ITS FOUNDATION.

The Trial of Cunningham, Who's Held for Participation in the Recent Explosions in London—His Movements Previous to the Crime Proofs Against Him—Etc.

DENOUNCING CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 2.—The examination of James G. Cunningham, charged on suspicion of complicity in causing the recent explosion in the tower of London, was begun in the Bar street police court this morning. Mr. Poland, solicitor of the treasury, appeared for the prosecution. In opening the case for the crown, Mr. Poland said that the government intended to prove that the prisoner was an active agent in the conspiracy which culminated in the terrible outrage at the tower of London. The solicitor then related the facts in regard to the prisoners removed in Liverpool and at London, from the time of his arrival at Liverpool from America, to the day of his arrest at the tower, a few minutes after the explosion occurred. His traveling under the assumed names of Gilbert and Dalton were suspicious circumstances connected with his stay at both the above cities. The Polander dwelt particularly on the mysterious appearance of a popular box from the prisoner's lodging in Scarborough street, while in London, immediately after Cunningham's arrest, and which was taken away by two men. The Polander laid stress upon these facts, in order to show that Cunningham was in league with the others, who must have been instigated in the plot by the novices.

PLANTER'S WIFE.

VENICE, February 2.—The boycotting of Reichstrath is continued by newspapers. Sales of the last two days of last week were absolutely ignored, and no reader of today's papers can, therefore, know from them that such a body as the Reichstrath is in existence.

Letters of complaint from intelligent members are only printed when they are accompanied by the cash at advertising rates.

ENGLAND ACCEPTS THE FRENCH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, February 2.—The Tempest this morning says:

"England has accepted the French counter proposal to the financial manifesto of Egypt, with a few amendments, which France and the other powers have adopted, and an Egyptian truce will shortly be arranged. France has secured her object in England admitting the principle of International Inquiry. It remains for the two parliaments to endorse the agreement."

A REVELATION TO BE MADE.

LONDON, February 2.—A dispatch to the Exchange telegraph company from Rome says Signor Monfeni, Italian foreign minister, states that documents will shortly be published which will throw new light upon England's negotiations with the powers, and to which he attributes a narrow escape from a great European imbroglio.

GENERAL EARL'S MARCH.

LONDON, February 2.—An official dispatch has been received stating that General Earl has occupied Birti, the rebels having deserted their entrenched there.

A CRANK IN THE PULPIT.

WHO CALLS FOR THE ROUTING OF GOD'S ENEMIES AND THE QUEENS OPPONENTS.

TODAY, February 2.—Rev. D. J. McDonald, during his services in St. Andrew's church yesterday morning, created a sensation by alluding to the battle of Sheba's walls, and relating the incident of the charge of the guardsmen to get water for the fighting men of the square, who were dying of thirst.

"Thank God," said the reverend gentleman, "that such men lived who would die for their queen and country and for their fellow-men."

AS THE MINISTER WITH FLASHING EYE, CALLED ON THE GOD OF BATTLE TO PROTECT THE BRITISH SOLDIERS, WHO WERE FIGHTING THE CAUSE OF THE RIGHTS, THE ORGAN PEALD ON GOD SAVE THE QUEEN, AND THE CONGREGATION WHO WERE GREATLY CONCERNED OVER THE SINGING OF THE OLD HYMN BEFORE SINGING THE SECOND VERSE, MACDONALD ASKED THE CONGREGATION TO USE WORDS "DAVILISH TRICKS" INSTEAD OF "KNAVISH TRICKS," TO EXPRESS THEIR CONTEMPT FOR THE MISGUIDED MEN WHO WERE SACRIFICING LIVES AND PROPERTY BY DYNAMITE.

THE WHOLE SERVICE WAS VERY STIRRING AND WILL NOT SOON BE FORGOTTEN BY THOSE PRESENT.

CHADWICK'S BANK ACCOUNT.

A Specimen Piece of Massachusetts Financing.

BOSTON, February 2.—The Pacific National Bank of New York was visited by Colonel George W. Macdonald, national bank examiner. He found that Chadwick, the late cashier, had abstracted money from the bank to the extent of about \$11,500, but through the assistance of his bondsmen and friends had indemnified the bank fully. He made several false entries, which Colonel Macdonald discovered, to cover his activities, and to conceal the results of his examinations. He over-issued thirteen shares of stock, and pledged the over-issued certificates for money borrowed. The amount has been paid and the certificate was burned by his father, who paid the debt.

He wrote on the stock of certificates from which the over-issued certificate was taken, and the amount of the certificate might not be known. Chadwick's debt to the bank indebtedness on the island amounts to \$50,000, much of it due to people who can ill afford to lose it.

THE APPEALANCE OF CUNNINGHAM.

Cunningham is only 22 years of age. The prisoner had lived in the United States for several years. He arrived in England last November. He came aboard the steamship Adriatic, and landed at Liverpool. He took his quarters in that city in a small hotel, which he left to go to London. When he left he said he came directly to London. The government, Mr. Poland said, was not yet prepared to say just how Cunningham had employed himself during the interval between his arrival in London and the date of the tower explosion. That was as yet unascertained. It could be proven that the prisoner was in the 2nd or 3rd class of the steamer last was at Broad street railway station with a large brown trunk. This trunk was of American manufacture, as would be shown later during the trial. Beside this trunk the prisoner had a bag. He left both at the station over night, and next day called and took them back. He had also secured lodgings at No. 30 Prescott street, Whitechapel. For these lodgings he had engaged to pay five shillings a week. It was thither that the prisoner had his brown trunk and bag conveyed. While the prisoner was residing in Prescott street, the brown trunk mysteriously disappeared. Some time after its disappearance Cunningham changed his lodgings and took rooms in Scruton street.

ABOUT THE TOWER.

It would be shown that the prisoner began loitering about the tower after his removal from Clerkenwell prison, and that he passed in and out of the tower buildings a few days before the explosion, and was seen in the building.

The prisoner's counsel are Messrs. Quillian and Norden, both of Liverpool. At the request of the prosecution Cunningham was remanded for a week, and was removed from Bow street court back to his cell in Clerkenwell prison, which was assigned by the same armed escort which had secured him to come.

Very few persons were admitted to the Bow street police court during the examination. Before the commencement of the regular proceedings a number of witnesses were assembled in the court for the purpose of identifying the prisoner as the man they had reported to the police as being engaged in suspicious movements, and before the trial began Cunningham was placed in a small crowd, but three of the witnesses, one of whom was a woman, the other two being constables, had no difficulty in singling him out as the man of whom they had given information. The man who had given the police the information about the transfer of the brown trunk of American manufacture to the Broad street station to the lodgings at No. 30 Prescott street, and who was present as a witness for the crown, was unable to identify Cunningham as the person who engaged the cab, and occupied it during the transfer of the luggage from the station to the boardinghouse. Previous to the removal of the prisoner, in answer to a request for the privilege of seeing him, he had a conference with Cunningham, made by Quillian, one of the counsel for the defense. Judge Ingram judged that nobody would be allowed to see or converse with the prisoner without a special permit from Sir William Vernon Harcourt, home secretary. By the time the examination was concluded the crowd that pressed around the building numbered many thousand. The adjoining houses and every window in the neighborhood were crowded with people, who came to catch a glimpse of Cunningham during his trial from court. During progress of the trial, Cunningham was removed to the Broad street station, the streets along the route were lined with files of special police and fairly swarmed with detectives.

THE CHURCH DEFENDED.

PARIS, February 2.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, M. Bert moved that an additional clause be inserted in the extraordinary budget, providing that all real property not used in the concordant, the income from which is now devoted to the use of the church, be sold, and the proceeds applied to educational purposes.

THE ARISTOCRATIC WELL.

PARIS, February 2.—Minister of justice and public works strongly opposed the motion. He pointed out the difficulty of carrying such a measure into effect, and urged that its enforcement would be an injustice, depriving the clergy of the property they had had for

eighty years. He asserted that the adoption of the motion would be tantamount to a regular declaration of war against the church, and would endanger the welfare of the republic. He said it must not be forgotten that Catholicism was a power in France, which must be taken into account. The clause was rejected by a vote of 274 to 180. The entire extraordinary budget was then adopted.

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THE BOYCOTTED REICHSTRATH.

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Ristori.

The sale of seats for the great Italian actress begins this morning, and we advise our readers to go early and secure good seats. We give here, for their benefit, the fine criticism of the Philadelphia Record:

"Queen Elizabeth is a play of one part, a peculiarity which characterizes many of Giacometti's dramas. The central character is compelled to work out the plot almost unaided, and, except in scenes like 'Essex,' the action is almost that of a monologue. For such a role as Elizabeth, it requires an actress of great vitality and magnetism, with tragic powers of the highest character and an absolute command of all the resources of stagecraft. Queen Elizabeth is wonderfully clear and correct, not only in the mechanism of pronunciation, but in the delivery of her speech, the language which enables her to give weight, emphasis, and support to a strong company, the 'Essex' of Elizabeth, which is especially noteworthy. The play was handsomely

MONT AIR-LINE.
and Danville
AILWAY SYSTEM.
at Through Car Route
WITH—
BLE DAILY TRAINS
AND THROUGH
NG CAR SERVICE COMPLETE
BETWEEN THE
TH AND NORTH
MILES SHORTER
—AND—
OURS QUICKER

Than any other route
Washington and the East.

and Danville Railroad Time
Hour Faster Than At
anta City.

in effect, Oct. 12th Express and Express
1884. Express and Express
No. 51.

anta (City Time) 7:40 a.m. 5:00 p.m.
Atlanta (D. T. Time) 7:40 a.m. 5:00 p.m.
11:04 a.m. 8:41 p.m.
12:00 m. 8:45 p.m.
2:00 p.m. 12:35 a.m.
3:00 p.m. 5:30 a.m.
4:00 p.m. 6:30 a.m.
5:00 p.m. 7:30 a.m.
6:00 p.m. 8:30 a.m.
7:00 p.m. 9:30 a.m.
11:10 p.m. 11:20 a.m.

11:30 p.m. 11:45 a.m.
12:00 m. 12:45 a.m.
1:00 p.m. 2:45 p.m.
2:00 p.m. 5:25 p.m.
3:00 p.m. 6:05 p.m.
4:00 p.m. 6:25 p.m.
5:00 p.m. 7:05 p.m.
6:00 p.m. 7:45 p.m.
7:00 p.m. 8:45 p.m.

PURE JERSEY MILK AND BUTTER

40 cents per gallon; butter 40 cents per pound.

Send your orders to "Hilldale Farm," 111 Decatur street.

Mr. J. B. Eddleman has sold his stock of

sheep to John Ryan, and retires from business.

He will remain at his old stand, 13 Peachtree, and settle with his creditors as rapidly as they can him.

The Gate City National bank has determined

to fill every office in its building if low rents

will secure tenants. With passenger elevator

and steam heat, they are the cheapest and

most desirable offices in the city.

Yesterday in the city court in the case of

Hiram W. Hooper against Mr. M. C. McAlister,

returning \$300 for the plaintiff.

There was a case in which the defendant, a

Marlette street saloon keeper, assaulted and

beat up Hooper, and Hooper sued for damages.

Yesterday Rosa J. Monroe colored, filed a

suit against the firm of Kemp & Burles. The

firm sold Ross's house to the Negro, and

then sold the note but declined to pay it.

She was sued, and the sheriff was about to

sell her out, when she asked for an injunction.

A temporary injunction was granted restraining

the sheriff from selling the property.

Yesterday's report showed that the Western

and Atlantic brought down during the day

248 loaded freight cars to Atlanta, and forwarded

767 empty loaded freight cars northward.

With the exception of those people

who have cars reported in their Chattooga

run to south to-day, and they expect to

bring down about twenty trains.

The marriage of Miss Van Hilliard to Mr.

Jugene Spalding will be celebrated at the

First Methodist church on the evening of the

16th instant. Thirty ladies, under the direc-

tion of Mr. Samuel P. Snow, organist of the

church, will sing the wedding hymns.

Some of the parties to the suit of Whitlock

against the East Tennessee, Virginia and

Georgia road are dissatisfied with the recent

comments of THE CONSTITUTION on the close

of the case. Mr. Whitlock thinks that he

deserves a larger award, while the East Tennessee

people think they have made a good com-

promise, and in this latter view some of the

parties agree.

Yesterday Attorney General Anderson ren-

dered an important opinion on elections for

justice of the peace. He holds that when there

is no election held on the day appointed by

law, "such failure to elect does not create

vacancy and make an election thereafter lawful,

but that when such a failure occurs the

old officer holds over until the day appointed

for the next election for justice of the peace.

Some time ago a twelve-year-old negro boy

named Charles Pierce was arrested in Colum-

bus, charged with putting obstructions on the

street car track. He was convicted under a

section of the code which makes it a felony to

put obstructions on a railroad track, and was sentenced to six months in prison.

A strong pressure was brought on the governor

for a commutation of the sentence, as there

was perhaps some misconception of the law.

The governor on yesterday commuted the

boy's sentence to six months in the county

chancery.

THROUGH THE CITY.

EVENTS OF INTEREST GATHERED UP ABOUT TOWN.

Occurrences here and there—in the Courts, at the Capitol, around the Station House and on the Streets—Minor News Notes Caught up on the Sidewalk—Gossip in the Gutter.

Good scissors are hard to get. King, at 49 Peachtree, has them.

Ebels, Monday and Tuesday!

Ebels, the American Countess!

Ebels in Arcadia, Tuesday night!

The Alston homestead, near Decatur, is to be sold by the administrator to-day.

To-day is the first Tuesday, and the sheriff will have a few pieces of property on sale.

Mr. Vol Dunning has a bottle of artesian well water filtered, sealed and labeled. The water has a delightful taste.

Yesterday the damage suit of James Johnson against the city was dismissed on a technicality and was brought again.

The special session of the United States

court has adjourned, and the moonshiners will have a rest until the next regular term.

Pure Jersey Milk and Butter, 40

cents per gallon; butter 40 cents per pound.

Send your orders to "Hilldale Farm," 111 Decatur street.

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The Gate City National bank has determined

to fill every office in its building if low rents

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and steam heat, they are the cheapest and

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Yesterday the suit of the three litigants who brought the suit did not know of the

proceedings in the court of ordinary.

"They must have known it. I know that

the suit was threatened at the time Mrs. Booth was made administratrix, for I mentioned the fact to her myself. She said she

was not aware of it, and seemed to care

whether the suit was filed or not. She

was regularly appointed, administered the estate, and was regularly discharged when the trust was completed."

SHE WAS HIS WIFE.

That is What is Said by a Gentleman Who Knows the Facts.

Yesterday's CONSTITUTION contained an account of a trial between Mrs. Mary A. Matry, and others, against Mrs. Fannie E. Bell, and today a Constitution man arrived at the office of the ordinary if there was any light there which could be thrown on the subject. Colonel Calhoun said:

"I have not the slightest doubt that the lady was married to George J. Booth, and that she is his wife as far as I know. It is my understanding that the ceremony was performed by Justice Butt. She passed as the lawful wife of Mr. Booth for many years as they were among the oldest inhabitants of Atlanta. They were clever, nice people and Mrs. Booth is still esteemed by those who know her."

The general council convened in regular session yesterday afternoon, and transacted a great deal of business.

The first item of general interest considered by the body was the approximated apportionment of the city funds.

Clerk Goldsmith presented two balance sheets; one made out by the council and the other by the aldermanic board. The two sheets were alike in every detail except as to the amounts set aside for the sewer, the police and the sanitary funds.

The differences in the sheets as to these funds was caused by the failure of the aldermanic board to concur with the action of the council. The balance sheet presented by the council conformed to the original report of the finance committee, and gave to the sewers, \$4,781.19; to the police, \$44,797.70, and to the sanitary, \$19,175.40. The aldermanic board's sheet was sewers, \$25,781.19; police, \$44,797.70; sanitary, \$24,175.40.

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The first item of general interest considered by the body was the approximated apportionment of the

